FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1850. [NO. 1750.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

Cumberland Academy.

THE Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the first day of January next, and close on the last Wednesday in May.

Students may choose their own place of Boarding, and good Board may be had at prices varying from seven to nine dollars per month. Students may furnish their own rooms, or they will be furnished at a reasonable rate. Tuition varies from six to ten dollars per quarter. Room Rent in the Academy Hall one dollar per quarter. Tuition in advance. By order of Trustees.

Dec. 7, 1850. 49-2wpd

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 49-5w

MULES.

TWO good work Mules, left with us, and will be sold low for Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 8, 1850. 49-2w

HATCH & BURBANK,
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 7th day of January 1851, at the late residence of Rev. Colin McIver, the following articles of property belonging to the Estate, viz: All his Library, consisting of 300 vols. or upwards; one Mare and Colt, one Sulkey and Harness; one Cart and Gear, some farming utensils, &c.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Dec. 7, 1850. 49ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate will please make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, authenticated according to law, or they will be barred of recovery.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Order made at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, a Likely Negro Boy, belonging to the Estate of Duncay Ray, dec'd

Terms of sale—Six months credit, for an approved Note negotiable at Bank.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Commissioner.

Dec. 4, 1850. 49-ts

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having concluded to close their Mercantile business in this place, would therefore respectfully request all persons indebted to the firm, by note or otherwise, to come forward and settle their respective dues on or before the first day of January 1851. As one of the partners in business contemplates emigrating Westward at an early day, it is necessary that the business of the firm be settled forthwith.

J. T. POPE & CO.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WE have on hand a small stock of well selected GOODS, which are entirely new, and now offered at very reduced prices for cash. Any person wishing to engage in the business, can find a bargain in the purchase of the Stock on hand, if application be made soon.

J. T. P. & CO.

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 4, 1850. 49-3w

$300 REWARD!

RANAWAY, in June last, my Negro Girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

It is reported that she has left Fayetteville with a wagon for Guilford county, N. C.

I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, if taken within this State, so that I get her; or Three Hundred Dollars, if sufficient proof be furnished to convict any white or free colored person of having harbored her.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., Dec. 4, 1850. 49-9wpd

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Cameron and wife, and others, *vs.* Joseph Bass and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Joseph Bass and wife Catharine are not inhabitants of this State, as also the heirs at law of James Cameron, whose names are unknown: It is Ordered, that the said Joseph Bass and wife Catharine, and the heirs at law of James Cameron, personally be and appear before the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer the above petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-6w

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

PORK AND BACON.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale, for cash only, 12 barrels Mess PORK; 6 do. prime do.; 3000 lbs. Bacon. Also, 4 Corn Shellers, 2 wheels to each.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1850. [4t

Sale of Slaves.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January next, Three Valuable SLAVES, by decree of the County Court, upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JNO. McLAURIN, Commissioner.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold his Stock of Goods, and closed his business for the present, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him, either by Note or Account, that further indulgence will not be given, and unless shortly paid, legal steps will be resorted to for collection.

DANIEL McGILL.

Dec. 6. 49-3w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1850. 47-6wpd

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

The Mines of California

Do not excel us in the production of Gold!

COLVIN & CO.,

The veteran prize venders of Maryland.

☞SPLENDID LUCK.☜

A Golden Harvest Reaped by Correspondents!

Never in the history of Lotteries has the prize list equalled those sold last month!

$50,000 sold! 40,000 sold! 60,000 sold!

And others, amounting to upwards of

1,500,000 DOLLARS!

We ask attention of the public to the following

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

To be drawn in Baltimore in

DECEMBER, 1850!

☞ Orders should be forwarded without delay!

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 21,	40.000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 23,	12.000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	2½,	39,	9¾
" 24,	5 of 1,000 / 5 of 500	72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 25,	30.000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10,	120,	30
" 26,	22 500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	70,	17
" 27.	4 of 5.000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2⅛,	37,	9¼
" 28,	61,370, 35,000, 25,000, 15,000, 5 of 7,500. &c.	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	25,	350,	87½
" 30,	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 31,	2 of 3.000 / 2 of 1,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾

☞ *One Order has secured a Capital Prize!*

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
47-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received a portion of their usual supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the season.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at

HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1850.

Daniel McKeithan, Fletcher P. Mathews and wife Christian, Samuel L. Terrell and wife Eliza, *vs.* John McCall, Ann McKeithan, Duncan McCall, Neill McCall, Evander McAlpin, John Munn and wife Catharine.

PETITION TO RE-PROPOUND WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Munn and his wife Catharine are non-residents of this State: It is hereby Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John Munn and wife Catharine, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, James I. McRee, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1850.

J. I. McREE, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 47

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's and Turner's North Carolina ALMANACS, for **1851,** just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 16, 1850.

FOR SALE,
Linseed Oil, Paints, Patent Grease, &c.

500 GALLONS North Carolina and New York City made Linseed Oil.

150 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
5 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

2 barrels Patent Grease, English manufacture, for carriages and machinery, warranted superior to Black Lead and all other grease—to wear double the length of time of the best grease in use, and more economical. A trial is only solicited.

—ALSO—

Dry White Lead, Litharge, Umber, Dry Red Lead, Rotten Stone, Terredesienna, Pummice Stone, Yellow Ochre, Prussian Blue, French and American Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and American Vermillion, Chrome Green, Dry and in oil, Verdigris, Venetian Red, Paris and Permanent Green, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Black Lead, Patent Black, Glass, best manufactured French and American, from 7 x 9 to 18 x 24, Putty, made with Linseed Oil, furniture, copal and coach-body Varnish, of the best manufacture, with a general assortment of Brushes, paint and varnish, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Painters' materials, offered on the most favorable terms.

Also, keeps constantly on hand, winter-strained pure Sperm Oil, for manufacturers' use.

Refined Lamp Oil and Lard Oil.

10 barrels Train Oil, for Tanners' use, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had in this place.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay St.,
Nearly opposite the Wagon Yard and P. O.

Nov. 2. 1850. 44-3t-&3teow

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girondoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

2000 LBS. prime North Carolina Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

I HAVE the Muster Rolls of nearly all the Companies from this section in the last War. Soldiers would do well to call on me. $5 is my charge for procuring Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

FRUIT TREES.

JUST received and for sale, a large and choice assortment of the very best varieties of FRUIT TREES, from the nurseries of J. & T. Lindley. Mr. J. Lindley will be at Mr. Stewart's Hotel, near the Court House, or the Trees can be had at my house on Rowan street, or at the Turpentine distillery.

Apply to C. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the valuable

Brick Stores, with Brick Warehouses and Wharf thereunto attached,

situated between Market and Dock streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Anderson & Latimer, Martin & Cronly, and J. & L. Hutchins.

This property, from its central location, is as eligible and valuable as any in the town of Wilmington, and will always command the most desirable tenants.

Terms accommodating, and made known at the time of sale.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Nov. 28, 1850. 48-ts

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.

Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

DENTAL SURGERY.



DR. J. E. KEA, Surgeon Dentist, of Wilmington, would give notice, that he will be in Fayetteville on Thursday next, the 5th inst., and will attend to any calls in his profession.

Dec. 2, 1850. 48tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the second of January next, (at the residence of the late John Purcell,) to the highest bidder, all the perishable Property of said Estate, viz: Several Horses and Mules; two yoke of Oxen and three Ox Carts; a large quantity of Corn and Fodder; between two and three hundred head of Hogs, (all fat;) two good Road Wagons; a Buggy; Blacksmith Tools; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a Corn Sheller and Crushing Mill; two Cotton Gins and a Thresher; and many other articles too troublesome to mention.

A credit of six months will be given. Good security will be required of purchasers.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

MALCOM PURCELL, } Adm'rs.
ALEX'R PURCELL, }

Nov. 27, 1850. 48-4w

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

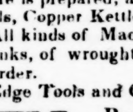
And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.



Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has leased the Hotel formerly occupied by Daniel Freeman, and has it now ready for the accommodation of the public who may favor him with a call. He feels assured that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering those who may favor him with a call comfortable. He would also assure those so disposed, if they are not satisfied, they can pass by the next time. ☞ Stock Drivers furnished with lots and grain at the customary prices. His charges will be as reasonable as the times will admit of.

HENRY MARSHALL.

Albemarle, Stanly Co., Nov. 18, 1850. 48-6w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of November, a negro man named SAM. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 to 7 inches high, stout built, and very black. He is well known about Fayetteville, as he has been working on the streets for the last 2 years.

G. W. ROSE.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 DWARF PEARS, of bearing age, 4 to 8 feet high. Every one in town as well as country should have a dozen of these trees.

25 late Peach Trees, of fine quality.
12 English Walnut, fine for shade as well as fruit.
12 choice Figs.
100 Raspberries, extra fine.

—ALSO—

Grape Vines, Osage Orange for hedges, hardy Evergreens.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 22. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

The Caprices of a Fiancee.—A singular adventure happened a few days since at Lille. Two young persons presented themselves at the Hall to have the fatal *conjungo* pronounced by the Mayor. At the moment when the magistrate was entering, the damsel disappeared, to the great surprise of the company. Wonderful rumors and strange conjectures of course prevailed among the gossips of the neighborhood. As to the wedding company, they played their parts bravely. Not wishing to lose the dinner which had been prepared, they placed themselves at the table, each reproving the conduct of the fugitive, whose place by the side of the bridegroom was filled by one of the gayest young ladies of the company. Thanks to these arrangements, the countenances of the company brightened, each cork in popping drew out a flash of wit; in short, they were enjoying themselves, when, suddenly the door opened and they saw on the threshold the intended bride, Mlle. L—— herself, with pallid face and red eyes. The ghost of Banquo made no greater effect on Macbeth, than this apparition on our banqueters.

Without saying a word, Mlle. L. ran to her intended spouse, whom she had disdained, and clasping him in her arms, implored him with tears in her eyes to forgive and pardon the scene of the morning. The picture was affecting beyond all description—the bridegroom hesitated and burst into tears, but a substantial gentleman with an insensible heart rose and commenced an eloquent discourse in reproach of Mlle. L's inexcusable behaviour, and to repel the affront that had been received. The fat gentleman had a complete triumph, and each of his auditors exclaimed that a reconciliation was impossible. This insult was too much for the poor girl, who threw herself into a seat in the corner of the room and commenced sobbing anew. During this time the forks and glasses had renewed their functions, and the company were making up the time lost by this sentimental interlude, when suddenly Mlle. L., drying her tears, took an heroic resolution. "Indeed," she exclaimed, "I paid for this dinner, and I have at least a right to eat;" and making a place for herself, she sat down at the side of her intended.

They had not the cruelty to repulse her. Mlle. L. remained at the repast, and two days afterward the twain were married.

Courrier des Etats Unis.

Important to Tanners.—Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., says the Lafayette Journal, has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned, under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marion Hibbard, of Rochester, New York, is the inventor. Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half, tanned by his new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent. The right, says the Journal, for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for $500,000; Ohio for $150,000; Michigan for $100,000.

Waltzing.—Old Kit North, in Blackwood, thus gives his opinion on the refinement of waltzing: "For a man to be shuffling and twirling himself out of the dignity of step which nature gave him, picking his way like a goose on red hot bricks, or gyrating like a bad teetotum, in what English fashionables call a "valse," I never see a man thus occupied without a fervent desire to kick him."

Lord Morpeth, in one of his addresses to the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, uttered the following beautiful passage:—"Reference has been frequently made to the reigns of our former female sovereigns, and indeed, every Englishman must fondly look back to the wisdom of Elizabeth and the victories of Anne. But in shaping the desired career of their fair and young successor, we do not wish that her name should rise above the wrecks of the Armada; we do not seek to emblazon her throne with the trophies of such fields as Blenheim, or the yet more transcendent Waterloo. Let her have glories, but such as are not drained from the treasury or dimmed with the blood of her people. Let hers be the glories of peace, of industry, of commerce, and of genius; of justice made more accessible; of education made more universal; of virtue more honored; of religion more beloved; of holding forth the earliest gospel light to the unawakened nations; the glories that arise from gratitude for benefits conferred; and the blessings of a loyal and chivalrous, because a contented people."

A poor cornet, having got his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible; on which he remarked, "Do write to tell my father, for he always swore I had none."

Question.—Why did the Siamese twins get married?

Answer.—Because they could not remain single!—*London Punch.*

Loss of the Steamer Wateree.—Passengers by the steamer Darlington from Cheraw, bring the intelligence that the steamer Wateree, from Cheraw for this port, sunk at Allison's Landing, on the Peedee River, on Saturday morning last.

The Wateree had on board about 970 bales of cotton of which it is estimated that four or five hundred bales will be lost or seriously damaged, as she sunk in about nine feet of water.

The boat was insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company of this city, and there are considerable amounts on the cotton insured in the other offices.

Charleston Mercury.

Editorials.—A noted chap once stepped into the sanctum of a venerable and highly respectable editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen, with whom he was on bad terms. "I wish," said he, addressing the man of the pen, "that you would write a very severe article against B——, and put it into your paper." "Very well," was the reply, and after some more conversation, the visitor went away. The next morning he came rushing into the office, in a violent state of excitement—"What did you put in your paper? I have had my nose pulled, and been kicked twice." "I wrote a severe article, as you desired," calmly returned the editor, "*and signed your name to it.*"

Harrisburg Union.

A Rather Curious Will.—The following Will was duly filed in the office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia, on Saturday. It is a specimen of unlettered conveyancing. We have copied it precisely, and furnish it in the exact style of its composition:—

"Oct 28 1850. I do bequeath the middle Room and Garret to my wife and son William—as long as she lives at her death it goes to William—with a free passage through the lower room each way back or front a sow and three pigs to my wife and William—the lower room to my Daughter Ann—all the wood and coal about the house to my wife and William—my wife to have privaleg in the seller for wood and coal two of the fattening hogs to my wife and William—the kitchen part of the house to John—my wife and William—is to pay five Dollar of the Ground rent a year and John and Ann—each is to pay five Dollars I wish them to have equal privaleg in the yard Thomas—is to have five Dollars a year for ten years each of the other hers to pay their equal share of this five Dollars my tite bodied and frock coats and satten west to Thomas—and my watch to Ann—the rest of hogs to be equally divided between them

for his mark"

Witness— ——

It is certainly a remarkable fact, which we find stated in the Illinois State Register, that the Hon. Wm. H. Bissell, now representing the first Congressional district of Illinois, being a candidate in the same district at the election lately held for Representatives to *the next* Congress, was elected without opposition, *receiving every vote,* to the number of twelve thousand nine hundred and forty one!

Garrett D. Wall, a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, and during the administration of Gen. Jackson, one of the U. S. Senators from that State, died at his residence in Burlington on the 22d ultimo.

A weaver at Bradford, England, has been for some time employed in weaving in a piece of cloth the whole of the New Testament. He has lately completed the four Gospels, and has made some advance in the Acts of the Apostles.

"This animal," said an itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again, making in all twenty-eight feet. He cries in the woods in the night season, like a human being in distress, and then devours all those who come to his assistance; a sad instance of the depravity of human nature!"

Some malicious person has perpetrated the following epigram on the buyers of the first tickets at Jenny Lind's concerts.

"Why so much ado? the price is just:
Each pays for what he hears;
And so, of course, they pay the most,
Who have the *longest ears!*"

Monosyllabic Composition.—Shakspeare makes abundant use of monosyllables. There are forty in four lines in "King John," act iii., sc. 3, where the King is pausing in his wish to incense Hubert to Arthur's murder. He says:—

"Good friend, thou hast no cause to say so yet;
But thou shalt have: and creep time ne'er so slow,
Yet it shall come, for me to do thee good.
I had a thing to say. But let it go.

Valuable Slaves.—At auction, yesterday, by Z. B. Oakes, the slaves belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Brockelbank, brought the following handsome prices:

Cato, 28 years old, a plasterer, $2135; Sam, 30 years old, do. 1805; Isaac, 24 years old, do. 1775; Paris, 24 years old, do. 1100; Noble, 26 years old, do. 730; Minnis, 24 years old, a laborer, 805; Hardtimes, 20 years old, do. 660.

Charleston Mercury, Dec. 4.

In the cellars of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the large brewers of London, are 116 huge vats, containing beer ready for sale, the average of which contain 2000 barrels of 36 gallons each, and the largest 3400 barrels, making about 232,000 barrels of beer always on hand.

Description of a Fight Out West.

They fit and fit,
And gouged and bit,
And struggled in the mud,
Until the ground,
For miles around,
Was kivered with their blood:
And a pile of noses, ears and eyes,
Large and massive, reached the skies.

At a printer's festival, held in Nashville, the "type stick" was toasted, and described as "the charmed casket by which the printer holds the destinies of empires and states and communities, as in the hollow of his hand."

Money is now defined to be a composition for taking stains out of character.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Dec.* 9.

Mr. Washington presented a memorial from 404 Citizens of New Berne, praying an extension of the Central R. R. from its terminus to Newberne.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from sundry merchants, Boat-owners and others of the Town of Fayetteville.

On presenting the memorial, Mr. Cameron said, that he had been requested to present it to the Senate. As it affected important interests and involved questions of Law, he moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that it be printed. Carried.

Mr. Joyner presented a report from the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message, referring to Nag's Head, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the opening of the Inlet at or near Nag's Head, between the Ocean and Albemarle Sound, is a work of deep importance to a very large and wealthy portion of this State, and of vast advantage to the general commerce and navigation of the whole country.

Resolved, That this work is peculiarly within the powers and duty of the General Government, and that Congress will fail in one of its great duties to the State of North Carolina, and to the commerce and navigation of the country, if the appropriation of money for the construction of this great work is not promptly made, and the work prosecuted to completion with all reasonable dispatch.

Resolved, further, That it is a matter of just complaint on the part of the people of North Carolina, that this work has been so unreasonably delayed; and its farther delay will be considered a palpable wrong and injustice to the State, as one of the members of the Confederacy possessing equal rights, and bound to equal duties with her sister States, which cannot fail to produce great discontent and dissatisfaction.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to effect the object contemplated by the foregoing resolutions.

Read first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bynum, a Report from Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as refers to a Geological Survey of the State, reported a Bill to provide for a Geological and Agricultural Survey.

Mr. Woodfin, from Judiciary Committee, a Bill to revise certain parts of the 34th Chapter of Revised Statutes.

Also, a Bill in relation to the Execution of Criminal process.

Also, a Bill for the more speedy and certain administration of Justice and for other purposes. The committee recommended the passage of these bills, and they passed their 1st reading.

Mr. Nixon presented a Report of the financial condition of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

Message from the House of Commons, announcing Messrs. Thornton and Steele as the Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, and stating that the hour had arrived; upon which, the Senate adjourned over to the Commons hall.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 9.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered the following Preamble and Resolution, and moved their reference to the Joint Select Committee on Negro Slavery:

WHEREAS, The Representatives of the people of North Carolina, now in Legislature assembled, utterly mistrusting the patriotism of extreme ultraism and ambitious politicians both North and South, and determined as they have a right, to prepare the State for that revolution and resistance into which their contrivances may drive us; and whereas it would be idle and ridiculous bravado, to assert the right of secession or a determination to dissolve the Union without indicating by proper and needful preparation, a *distinct and certain* purpose to carry it out, on the happening of some *distinct and certain contingency;* and whereas such withdrawal from, or resistance to, the Union, may, and probably will be followed by a civil war, the issue or end whereof *no one* can foresee, and in the progress of which each State may have to rely for protection against all the rest of the world, chiefly on its own means and prowess; and whereas, it would be unwise and impolitic in the extreme, a cruel and treasonable misconduct in the representatives to hasten the event which would produce this war without informing the people and preparing their minds for the approaching dangers and making efforts to raise the means of defence commensurate with the dangers, and proportional to the spirit and determination of the Representatives as aforesaid, and whereas the State has now no surplus revenue, no arms or ammunition of war, no army or navy, with an extended frontier and sea coast almost entirely unprotected,

Resolved, That the committee on Negro Slavery be instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of passing an act so increasing the tax on land and polls as to raise a fund sufficient to enable the State to defend her rights, to meet any exigency or emergency that may happen, and to maintain any position she may have to assume through her representatives.

Mr. Dargan moved their indefinite postponement.

Mr. Jones thought that all resolutions of this nature should be referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery. That committee was raised to consider all such subjects, and without saying any thing as to the merits of any of these resolutions, he considered that the proper course for them to take.

Mr. Leach said, all he desired was a reference to that Committee, and when the resolutions were put upon their passage, the gentleman from Orange, or any other gentleman, could express his views.

Mr. Jones was compelled to make a motion to lay on the table, because a motion for indefinite postponement had been made. He wished them to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Dargan said that it was time that we should take a bold and decided stand for our rights. The North had manifested a disposition to oppress us; so far as he knew the North, they were held together by two things, fanatical abolitionism, and public plunder. He would stand up for the rights of the South, if he were the only one who would do so. He did not like these milk and cider resolution. There had already been too much compromise; and if a government cannot protect the rights of all sections, it ought to be put an end to; it is in fact dissolved. He had no respect for the Federal Government. He considered it only an agent to carry out the will of the States, and as it had not done so, he considered it an unjust and oppressive government. If you would look at its action from 1820, from the adoption

of the Missouri Compromise down to the present time she had Compromised and done away with our rights all the time. He did not believe in this modifying, pacifying doctrine. If he had anything, he was willing to fight for it and to die by it.

Mr. Avery did not consider the committee on Negro Slavery the proper one to refer this resolution to. That Committee may recommend a certain course for the General Assembly to pursue, and then it would be the appropriate duty of another Committee to devise the ways and means that might be necessary. The Committee will report in a few days, and then it might be necessary, after we find out the stand we intend to take, to refer the subject and several others, to a committee whose business it will be to recommend the raising of taxes to support us in the measure.

Mr. Leach was surprised at the course of the gentleman from Anson. If gentlemen would consider for a moment the purport of his resolutions, they would not find them milk and cider ones. He was astonished that they should have been called such. The object of the Committee of Negro Slavery was to take the most proper grounds to remain in this Union, or to take steps to get out of it. If the latter alternative were forced upon us, it would be necessary to provide for some means of defending our rights and interests, our firesides and altars. The times are portentous. The whole nation is about to be shaken from the centre to the circumference, and if we were to be precipitated into disunion, he was for providing for the emergency. Even admit the doctrine of State's Rights, and we must provide for the defence of what is ours. In what condition would we be if we were now thrown into a civil contest? No means of defence and no way to provide for them. It was right and proper that we should prepare for it. He considered this the right committee to refer this subject to, as they were raised especially to consider the whole matter. It is the duty of all Governments to take care of the people: and if we were thrown out of the Union, and no means of defence provided, would that be protecting the people? All that he now desired was a reference to the Committee.

Mr. Avery said the gentleman would find him as ready as he himself was to do anything that was proper to defend the rights and protect the interest of the State, when the time should come when it might be necessary. He renewed the motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

The hour of twelve having arrived under the joint order of the two Houses, the votes cast for Governor at the last August election, were counted before the two Houses, under the inspection of Messrs. Courts and Williamson on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Thornton and Steele on the part of the House. Mr. Courts, from the committee reported that David S. Reid had received 45,080 votes, and Charles Manly 42,337; whereupon the Speaker of the Senate declared David S. Reid Governor elect for two years from the first day of January next.

The Senate having retired, Mr. Leach's resolutions again coming up, he called for the ayes and noes upon the motion to lay on the table: the vote being taken, they were laid on the table ayes 82, noes 20.

Yeas.—Messrs. Amis, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, D. A. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brogden, Brazier, Clanton, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Farmer, Foard, Flynt, Flemming, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Harrison, John Hayes, Herring, W. Hill, J. H. Hill, Jarvis, Cad Jones, Kallam, Kelly, Love, Lock, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McKoy, Neill McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Russell, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Sharp, Siler, Sheek, Sherrill, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Webb, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Winstead, Wilson, Pegram—82.

Nays.—Messrs. P. Adams, D. F. Caldwell, Cherry, Cockerham, Dargan, Douthit, Dunlap, Drake, Hackney, S. Hill, J. M. Leach, McLean, McLees, McMillan, Pigott, Ruffin, Scott, Shinpoch, Waugh, Winston—20.

Mr. Ruffin, from committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported adversely to the bill to elect Judges by the people. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, laid on the table.

Mr. McLean from the same committee, reported adversely to the bill to elect Magistrates by the people.

Mr. Walton offered an amendment, but the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. D. A. Barnes introduced a bill to amend an act of 1846–7, making real estate assets.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Dec.* 10.

Mr. Bynum, from the select Committee to which was referred the engrossed resolution providing for certain changes in the Hall of the House of Commons, and making appropriations therefor, reported the same with an amendment, that the Senate Chamber be furnished in a similar manner to the House of Commons, and that the sum of $800 be appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of Barnabas Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas, of Cumberland, relating to a County land claim. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a Military Scientific Institution in this State, under the patronage of the State.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate Newbern and Central Rail Road Company.

Mr. Washington, a bill to re-charter the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

Mr. Woodfin, the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That it is the true policy of the State to encourage the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, west, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and east, from Goldsborough to Newbern or Beaufort; and as a means of securing this improvement for the benefit of the State, Charters ought to be granted to Companies to make the respective portions of said Road on the terms of the Charter heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road.

Mr. Woodfin reported a series of resolutions to substitute for those referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

The bills to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Company, passed their third readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the Town of Greensborough. Referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 10.

Mr. Love presented a memorial, praying the erection of a new County out of the Counties of Haywood and Macon.

Mr. Erwin, a bill in relation to the extension of the Central Rail Road.

Mr. Tripp, a bill concerning a Penitentiary.

Mr. Stevenson requested leave to bring in a minority report from the Select Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Cherry, a resolution to instruct the Committee on Education with regard to Escheated Property, proposing to give to Literary Fund, instead of the University.

Mr. Farmer, a bill to repeal an act to amend an act in regard to Western Turnpike.

Mr. Fleming introduced a series of Resolutions on the Slavery question.

Mr. Saunders asked leave to bring in a report from the Joint Select Committee on Negro Slavery, with a proposition to print. Referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Also, to refer the various reports on the subject of Slavery to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rayner introduced certain resolutions stating that when the resolutions from the Committee on Negro Slavery were brought up, he would move to strike out all after *whereas*, and insert his own resolutions.

Mr. Avery gave notice that he would offer a minority report on the subject.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, gave notice that he would also offer a report against both majority and minority of same committee, and offered a resolution which was laid on the table.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker announced the order of the day to be the resolutions introduced by Mr. Bridgers, of Franklin, relative to the N. C. Rail Road.

Mr. Pope moved to strike out all after the word Resolved, and insert a substitute which he submitted—recommending a mutual withdrawal, on the part of the State and the Stockholders, from the terms of the contract, and proposing that the State should defray all reasonable expenses thus far incurred in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to lay the Resolutions and amendment on the table.

[A motion to lay on the table, it is perhaps well-known, precludes all debate. Mr. Jones was several times appealed to to withdraw his motion, but would not consent. The motion to lay on the table was finally rejected, when]

Mr. Leach proceeded to address the House at some length in opposition to the Resolutions, and was replied to by Mr. Bridgers, the mover.

The House then took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The House resumed the consideration of the Rail Road resolutions, and the debate was farther continued by Mr. Stevenson in opposition, and Mr. Mizell in support, of the same.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Dec.* 11.

Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg presented the memorial of sundry citizens of the county of Mecklenburg, praying for the passage of a law subjecting to taxation certain articles manufactured out of the State. Referred.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent, No. 263, Independent Order of Rechabites, in the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Bunting, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company.

Mr. Joyner introduced a resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mr. Washington, a resolution in relation to the Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the bill for the more speedy and certain administration of justice and for other purposes, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 11.

A message was received from the Senate with the engrossed bill to authorise the Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road to issue bonds.

Mr. Barnes moved to suspend the rules, and put the bill on its second reading. Mr. Taylor said that he came here to legislate for North Carolina and not for Virginia, and hoped that the rules would not be suspended. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, presented a memorial praying that advertisements of sales of lands, taxes, &c. be published in adjacent towns to where such sales, &c. are to take place.

Mr. Bogle, a bill for a new county by the name of Williamson.

Mr. Walton, a bill to incorporate Piedmont Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Avery introduced sundry resolutions on the subject of Slavery, which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The unfinished business of yesterday coming up, Mr. Pope withdrew his resolutions and substituted others.

Mr. McLean continued his motion for an indefinite postponement of the whole question.

Mr. Cotten called for the reading of the Resolutions separately, and defined his position. He declared himself an Internal Improvement man of the original stamp, and that he wished to see the resources of the State developed, but was opposed to the Rail Road bill of 1848–9. He did not believe the charter was obtained by a proper vote, and did not believe that $3,000,000 would build the Road. He was opposed to the State's stock jobbing for a company or companies, and preferred that individual enterprise should perfect all these works. In fine, he assured the Legislature, that while he was no repudiator, (or, rather than have the stain of repudiation placed upon Chatham county, he would lose one of these "mould boards," meaning one of his ears) still he was forced to believe that the people did not acquiesce in the movement. He was open, however, to conviction, and if convinced, would leave his platform as speedily as Lot left Sodom.

Mr. Brogden next addressed the House at great length in support of the resolutions, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn until half-past three o'clock.

HALF-PAST THREE.

Mr. Brogden continued his remarks, and was followed by Gen. Saunders, who addressed the House for upwards of an hour and a half, in opposition to the Resolutions, and in vindication of the Internal Improvement system generally. Without concluding, Gen. Saunders gave way to a motion to adjourn until to-morrow, ten o'clock.

SENATE—*Thursday, Dec* 12.

The proceedings were unimportant. A number of bills were reported from the committees to which they had been referred. And several passed their 2d and 3d readings. Among them,

The bill concerning Original Attachments was passed into a law.

The bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs passed and was sent to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 12.

Mr. Brogden rose for the purpose of explanation, and asked leave to withdraw certain expressions employed by him in reference to the Speaker of the Senate, who gave the casting vote in favor of the N. C. Rail Road. Mr. B. disclaimed any intention or disposition to reflect upon that gentleman.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the enrolled bill, to incorporate the Raleigh and Greenville P. R. Co., with certain amendments; which were concurred in.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced a bill relative to sales of lands by sheriffs.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to incorporate a Division of the Sons of Temperance in Fayetteville.

Mr. Gordon, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company.

Mr. Wilson, a Resolution that a Joint Committee of two from each House, be appointed to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election, and ascertain when he will be ready to assume the oaths of Office.

Mr. Foard gave notice that he would move on to-morrow, a resolution limiting the length of speeches to 30 minutes.

Mr. Fleming, a bill to grant pre-emption rights to actual settlers on Cherokee lands, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend by referring to Joint Select Committee on Cherokee Bonds.

[A discussion of a bitter nature here ensued between Messrs. Fleming and Hayes, as to the matter of reference. Mr. Blow finally, with that humor so peculiarly his own, poured oil over the troubled waters. The motion to amend was rejected by a vote of Ayes 43, Noes 47; and Mr. Fleming's motion prevailed.]

Mr. Steele, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to alter the punishment for trading with slaves.

Mr. Hayes, a bill to suppress gaming with Cards. Referred.

The special order of the day—being the bill to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools—was postponed until Saturday; and

The hour of twelve having arrived, Gen. Saunders continued at much length his remarks on the resolutions of Mr. Brogden relative to the N. C. Rail Road Co.

Mr. Cherry next addressed the House, and stated that, though originally opposed to this particular project, he regarded the present resolutions as endeavoring to effect insidiously, what the House had repudiated, in another form. So regarding them, he felt it his duty to cast his vote against them.

Mr. Winston made some remarks, substantially assuming the same position with Mr. Cherry.

The discussion was farther continued by Messrs. Sherard, Wilson, Bond, Martin, &c.

The question recurring on the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, it was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, A. D. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hays, J. H. Hill, Wm. Hill, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Maultsby, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Sanders, Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shinpoch, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, Williams, and Winston—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Barco, J. Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Cotten, Dickinson, Eure, Hackney, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McCleese, McNeill, Mizell, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sherrill, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Johnston and Sherard—36.

SENATE—*Friday, Dec.* 13.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to improve the State road leading from Wilkesborough by Jefferson to the Tennessee line.

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on the Literary Fund, reported a bill to incorporate the Union Institute in Randolph County, a Normal College; recommending its passage. Mr. S., from the same Committee, reported a bill to change the mode of dividing the proceeds of the Literary Fund, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to improve county prisons and to establish houses of correction.

The Senate rejected, 24 to 23, the appropriation of $800 to carpet the Senate chamber, and also, 41 to 6, the appropriation of $1000 to carpet the Hall of the House.

A number of bills passed their 2d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 13.

A resolution from the Senate in favor of John H. Wheeler, granting him the use of the State Library for twelve months, to aid him in completing his work on North Carolina, was read and adopted.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Foard introduced a resolution to restrict speeches in the House to 30 minutes, which was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, reported by the majority of the Committee, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Rayner offered his bill as an amendment to the bill reported by the majority.

Mr. Foster, from the minority of the Committee, offered a bill as an amendment to the amendment.

[As the provisions of these bills have been before noticed, it is not deemed necessary to state them here.]

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, then addressed the House in a very sensible and forcible speech in support of his bill.

After Mr. F. had concluded, Mr. Wilson moved that the question first be taken on striking out, and called for the yeas and nays. Before the question was taken, however, a motion to postpone until to-morrow prevailed.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to prevent free persons of color from having or carrying fire-arms, with a recommendation to reject. The bill was rejected on its second reading.

Also, the bill for the relief and benefit of Clerks of County Courts, recommending its rejection. The bill was rejected.

Mr. Saunders offered a resolution proposing to raise a Select Committee to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and other matters in relation thereto; which was adopted.

This resolution provided for an inquiry into the expediency of selling the road to the old stockholders or others. And, next, of forming a Company with a capital of $700,000, of which the State's present ownership shall be estimated at $350,000, and the old Stockholders to take the balance, on condition that the suits now pending against them in favor of the State be dismissed. The $350,000 of individual subscriptions to be expended in putting the road in order with heavy T rail.

SENATE—*Saturday, Dec.* 14.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to establish a new county by the name of Witherspoon. Also, a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, on the same subject.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Washington was read second time and passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 17 noes. During its consideration, a debate incidentally sprung up, in which Messrs. Drake, Gilmer, Courts, Cameron, Joyner, Haughton, Eborn, Shepard, Bower and Washington participated.

Mr. Joyner's resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was read and adopted and referred to a select Committee with instructions to report a bill in conformity with said resolution. Committee consists of Messrs. Joyner, Speight, Jones, Canada and Bynum.

The resolution in relation to improvements in the two Houses, which was rejected yesterday, was reconsidered, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 14.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, as follows: Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Amis, Martin, Montgomery and Cherry.

Mr. Gordon, a memorial praying that a new county may be erected, by the name of Williams, out of a portion of the counties of Iredell, Wilkes, and Surry.

Mr. Eaton, a Bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, to run a road from a point on the Raleigh Road at or near Ridgeway to Clarksville, in Va.

The Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company was, on motion of Mr. Saunders, put on its second reading and passed.

The bill to appoint a General Superintendent of Common Schools was taken up, and Mr Wiley of Guilford delivered an able argument in its favor. He proposes to pay the salary by reducing the pay of the Chairmen from 2½ to 1½ per cent. Also, to ensure the accountability of the Chairmen, in whose hands more than $85,000 remain unaccounted for, in forty counties from which returns have not been made according to law. In these cases suits are to be instituted. He concluded with a strong appeal to the House to sustain the system.

Gen Saunders followed on the same side, complimenting Mr. Wiley's able speech.

Mr Erwin of Buncombe moved an amendment to distribute the school fund in proportion to the number of children from 5 to 18 years of age.

This was objected to by Messrs. Saunders, Barnes, Flemming, and Leach, as irrelevant, and as embarrassing the bill.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 10.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, on leave, from the joint select committee on the subject of slavery, presented the following preamble and resolutions as a report from the majority of said committee:

WHEREAS, the people of North Carolina have ever cherished a lively and cordial attachment to the Union of the States, and entertain the most sincere desire for its preservation; and whilst, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the slaveholding States have suffered great wrong by some of the measures enacted at the last session of Congress, called the Compromise acts; yet, as these measures have become the laws of the land, it is the duty of the South to acquiesce, so long as they shall be adhered to and enforced in good faith; and so long as Congress shall abstain from the adoption of any other measure touching the institution of slavery, calculated either to endanger its security or to destroy the guaranties of the Constitution: Be it therefore

1. *Resolved,* That the fugitive slave act passed by Congress at its last session, is in strict conformity with the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and if carried into execution in good faith is calculated to give security to slave property; and any failure on the part of the Federal Executive to enforce, or any attempt on the part of the judicial authorities of the free States to obstruct, its execution, would not only constitute just cause of complaint on the part of the South, but would be such a gross dereliction of duty as could not fail to weaken those ties which bind together the States of the Union.

2. *Resolved,* That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the interdiction of the slave trade between the States—the refusal to admit any new State into the Union, *because* of its recognition of the institution of slavery—the total repeal of the fugitive slave act, or its modification so as essentially to impair its force and efficiency—would, in the opinion of this General Assembly, amount to such a clear, deliberate and palpable breach of good faith and flagrant abuse of power as to demand of the freemen of North Carolina the most determined resistance, and justify them in uniting with the other slaveholding States to uphold and maintain their just and violated rights.

3. *Resolved,* That whenever all or any one of the acts mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States, the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to convene the General Assembly at such time as in his wisdom shall seem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and of our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

And whereas, it would be both proper and expedient to restrict all trading intercourse with the non-slaveholding States so long as there shall exist a well grounded apprehension either as to the repeal of the fugitive slave act or its non-execution, and as there now exist just grounds for such apprehensions; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon all articles of merchandise of the growth, manufacture or product of the non-slaveholding States, which shall be brought into and be offered for sale within this State from and after the first day of August next: *Provided,* however, the Governor shall be authorized and required, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law until the meeting of the next General Assembly, if it shall satisfactorily appear that the fugitive slave act hath been faithfully executed.

The foregoing resolutions, on motion of Mr. Saunders, were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Saunders, from the same committee, reported back to the House several series of resolutions, with the consideration of which they had been charged, and moved that they be laid on the table, to be taken up on Monday next with the report of the committee. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rayner wished to state that he did not concur with the report of the majority, nor with the views of the minority. He stood by himself and presented a series of resolutions, not as a minority report from the committee, but as an individual member of the House. He gave notice that when the report of the majority of the committee was taken up for consideration he should move to substitute his resolutions therefor.

Mr. Avery, and Mr. Hill of Caswell, both dissented from the report. The former proposed to present a minority report; and the latter offered resolutions embracing his views. These several matters would occupy more space than we could spare to them.—*Observer.*

Between 3 and 4000 bales of cotton were burnt in a store in Broad street, New York, on the 9th

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Dear are the days of youth! Age dwells on their remembrance through the mist of time."

TO ONE.

Maid of the light heart, joyous and free,
Often will memory wander to thee!
Often while watching the sun to his rest,
Will I hie me away to your home in the west.
Maiden of Anson,—Maid of Pee Dee,
O'erflowingly full may thy happiness be;
May the zephyrs for thee waft the odor of flowers,
Which distil their soft sweets in ambrosial bowers.
Maid of the hillocks,—maid of the mountain,
Thou 'rt mild as the sunbeam that sleeps on the fountain;
Thou 'rt gay as the Cygnet on Tyber's soft tide,
And frisk as the fawn with its dam by its side.
Maid of the light heart, joyous and free,
The day-star of hope sheds its halo for thee!
Iridescently bright may its promises be,
Maid of the light heart, joyous and free.
Maid of the heather,—maid of Pee Dee,
Whose waters in silence roll on to the sea,—
Like the silvery sheen of your own native fountain,
May your virtues shine forth, *Lalla Rookh* of the mountain.
Maid of the light heart, joyous and gay,
The Angel of Love spreads his wings on your way!
Mount, mount, pretty maid, on his light waving pinion,
And a queen thou may 'st be in his golden dominion.

ANTHROPOS.

ELIZABETHTOWN, December, 1850.

The author of the above lines, in justice to himself, (being known by a few friends as a writer over the signature of "Anthropos,") has requested the Editors of this paper to republish them, (they having once been published in the Aurora.) And he would remark to the Editor of the last mentioned paper, that perhaps there never did occur as many typographical errors in the same number of words, in any one paper before, since the time when the art of printing first began to

"Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,"

as unfortunately ruined the humble production of Anthropos,—and never will again, he trusts, until that art shall have been forgotten.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: Permit me through the columns of your paper to give a faint outline of impressions made upon me on hearing on last Sunday evening at this place, Mr. White on the subject of Temperance. My motive for doing so is not a desire to see my own name in print, nor have I fancied myself adequate to a description of the peculiar manner and striking effect of the speaker on his audiences. I am prompted in so doing by feelings of general philanthropy, willing in any wise to contribute to a reformation of morals and elevate the standard of morality, that basis of *Law,* that stay of *Liberty,* and the groundwork of Christianity, whose foundations in this Republican America the demon of intemperance would seek to sap, and render the boasted name of Liberty but a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. My apology for my intrusion upon the columns of your paper is the hope that this article may reach some wavering persons, and induce them to attend the lectures of the above named gentleman, whose logical examination of the hackneyed subject, (temperance,) and happy illustrations, must force conviction to the minds of all, that it is a great Log in the moral highway, which good citizens should lend their aid in hewing away. Our own limited observation enables us to see its effects upon the bright particular stars of proud America, the shining lights of her legislative councils driven into moral darkness, and plucked from the galaxy of shining orbits which constitute her greatness. We entertain the hope that we have reached a period in our history which imperatively calls upon thinking and virtuous citizens to lend their aid in suppressing an evil which, not content with the desecration of the moral obligations of man to man, and all the social ties which bind the social band together, but aims a deadly shaft at liberty. It would be gratifying to see government taking some steps in this matter, and though not able to suggest any thing ourself, we doubt not the end of wise government would be better answered by a suppression of the great influx of foreign importations in the way of Liquors and the revenue thereby obtained at the cost of much human blood and the pale wife's tears, raised in some manner entitling our law-makers to the appellation of humane men and benefactors of the race.

Seldom has a session of Congress within our recollection met and adjourned without having been the theatre of some hostile contention and strife, whose origin, if truthfully traced out, would find the combatants but the vicegerent of alcohol. If an evil of this magnitude prevails in the 19th century, and of such being the fact we think we have the concurrence of many to sustain our opinion, we think the time arrived when the moral force of public opinion should be exerted to stop the evil and arrest the premature death of many promising young men who should be their mother's stay and father's fondest hopes. In commending Mr. White as an agent for good in the cause in which he has embarked, and wishing him great success, we but echo the wishes condensed of all the fair portions of mankind, and doubt not his consummate ability, directed in that channel, with the zeal which characterizes his addresses, must procure for him the name of a reformer.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

Statue of Mr. Calhoun—Singular Circumstance.—Powers' Statue of Mr. Calhoun, of the loss of which with the vessel that was bringing it from Italy to this country, so much has been said, represented South Carolina's great statesman standing erect, with a scroll marked "The Constitution" in one hand, and pointing to "Truth and Justice" with the other. A letter from a gentleman in Charleston, informs us that the statute has been recovered, without the least damage to the figure itself, but "Truth and Justice" have been destroyed, and "The Constitution" defaced.

The believer in omens—and all men are more or less superstitious—has in this singular circumstance a fruitful subject for the exercise of his credulity. Expressing as it does the belief of South Carolina as to the position she occupies with regard to the Federal Government, and occurring at such a juncture as the present, it has given rise to much remark among the people of that State.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Girls.—Not long since a marriage was to be celebrated in the village church. The minister, after making a very eloquent and touching discourse on the duties and rights of those who were to be united suddenly exclaimed: "Those who wish to be married will please rise," and immediately after there shot up, above the seated multitude, the heads of a crowd of young girls, who had understood the remark which was addressed to the contracting parties as a general invitation to all who were desirous to leave the selfish state of single blessedness.—*Bath (Me.) Tribune.*

Admirable Law.—In the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, there is a law which compels every newly-married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two more on the birth of every child. They are planted on the commons, frequently near the high road; and a greater part of them being fruit trees, are at once both useful and ornamental. The number planted is said to amount to ten thousand annually.

The Debate in Congress.—The Republic says that Mr. Giddings, in his speech in the House, made a violent and vituperative attack upon the President; averred that there is a law higher than the Constitution, by virtue of which he declares himself absolved from its obligation. But the House heard him with impatience, and took the first opportunity to stop the debate.

The Republic says: "The object of Mr. Giddings was to get up an excitement; but he utterly failed. He was received with scorn and contempt by the House, and no man will probably venture to renew the experiment. The House at once voted to terminate the debate, and proceeded to act upon the resolutions for referring the message. It may be that some one may be found in the House or Senate emulous of sharing the enterprise of Mr. Giddings. We hope that no one will thus provoke the execrations of the country; but if he should, it will be punishment enough for him to go down to posterity linked in undying infamy with this open advocate of rebellion and treason."

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Giddings of Ohio went into a general denunciation of the President's Message, this morning,—of Mr. Fillmore, and of the Fugitive Slave Bill, which he said, could not, and should not be executed in his part of Ohio. No Nullifier ever made a worse speech. Nullification was in every period of it. Defiance of the Law run in every sentence, and positive declarations that it was, as it ought to be, unexecutable.—How such a man, if he respects an oath, could take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is amazing.—The main purpose of this bad speech seems to be to enable the Nullifiers of the South to quote him, in the coming State Convention to show, that the Northern People were Nullifiers, and that law was not respected in the North, and therefore, should not be respected in the South.

The House was so disgusted with the speech, that they instantly cut off all debate, save what is allowable under the five minutes rule,—and the only reply that was made to him came in a five minutes speech from Mr. McClernand of Illinois, who said that the new Fugitive Law was made because the old Law of 1793 had been nullified by the action of such men as Mr. Giddings.

Does Giddings really represent the people of Ashtabula and Cayahoga, &c, (Ohio)? Are they nullifiers, and breakers of the Law, and justifiers of such doings? If so, never let us hear them rebuking South Carolina.

The re-election of Mr. Mason of Va. who displayed some nullifying symptoms the last session of Congress, it is known here, could not have been effected,—but upon the express pledge and promise of his friends, that he would now maintain and urge Union principles. The Speaker of the House of Assembly (Mr. Hopkins,) said he had only made up his mind to vote for him upon such express assurances.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1850.

Vermont Senators Denouncing their Legislature—Repeal of the late Resolves.

The act of the Vermont Legislature is universally condemned here in Washington, and by none more so than the Senators and members from Vermont. This is a most fortunate sign. Judge Phelps, a gentleman of as much legal learning and philosophy as any man in the country, and an ornament from New England in the Senate of the United States, pronounces it as entirely unconstitutional and void, and his opinion on that subject is worth more than that of the whole Legislature of Vermont and the Governor to boot. Mr. Upham equally denounces the act of the Legislature as unwise and unnecessary. All the members, without distinction of party, regret it, and there is but little doubt that it will be promptly repealed at the next session of the Legislature. Some five years ago the Legislature of Vermont passed a similar act—only not quite so wanton and absurd as the present—but when the Supreme Court of the State decided it unconstitutional, it was quickly repealed. This will, of course, be done with the present act *a fortiori.*

It is one of the privileges of the Vermont Legislature to be for ever *green* as their native mountains. By a sort of tacit agreement, no man is permitted to represent his town or village more than two years, so that it is impossible for the members to acquire any legislative experience, or to judge of the responsibility attached to their votes. By this species of greenness, the act, so offensive and useless in its bearings, was no doubt passed, with scarcely half the members knowing what they were voting for. Rotation in office is a very good principle, provided members can be had, ready made, as pantaloons in a slop-shop.

The Secretary of State, it is rumored, has been instructed by the President to address a letter to Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina, somewhat similar in contents to that addressed, at the proper time, to Gov. Bell, of Texas. I should not be surprised if there were some foundation for the rumor. If any such letter has been addressed to Gov. Seabrook, I venture to assert that it was mild, respectful and concilitory in its tone, yet firm and Statesmanlike; doing full justice, not only to the Government, but also to the President of the United States. While we may hope that the Governor of South Carolina may not transcend his own duty, we may feel certain that the President will not shrink from the obligation imposed upon him by the constitution.

The agitators of New York propose to hold a State Convention, early in January, to consider the Fugitive Law. The Tribune says that similar Conventions are to be held in the other free States. If a repeal or modification of the law is effected, or its practical operation nullified in this or any other way, the consequences are inevitable, and will be visited upon their own heads. Upon this point there is but one feeling throughout the entire South.—*Richmond Whig.*

"You restless imps of childhood,
What are you doing there?
Come down from off that piled wood,
Or I'll be in your hair,

"These pea-nuts have been styled good,
Take some of them my dears;
And thank the giver's mild mood,
Who does not box your ears."

GOV. GRAHAM.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, pays the following handsome and just compliment to the Secretary of the Navy:—

"No public man, whatever may be his position or his politics, has enjoyed the confidence of his immediate constituents of all parties in a more eminent degree; or, while serving in the Senate, challenged more universal esteem for the unsullied integrity, impartiality and justice of his whole course as an upright legislator. The virtue, directness and reliability of his character, like the soundness of his judgment, were proverbial while he served in Congress.

"Few men of his years have enjoyed such abundance of honors; few men have deserved them better; and fewer still have put aside such distinctions as courted him, in the voluntary retirement of private life. National in all his principles, while properly and fairly devoted to the interests and rights of his own section, attached to the Union because upon the strength and cohesion of all its parts must depend a common destiny and prosperity; liberal and enlightened in his sentiments, and just in all his purposes, the selection of Wm. A. Graham as a member of the Cabinet, and as Secretary of the Navy, is such a one as ought to attract the good opinion of the whole country, and to ensure the fullest reliance of that Whig party which, in its nationality, knows no North and no South."

The Carolina Banks.—A correspondent wishes to know "what effect the action of the Carolina Legislature will be likely to have upon the credit of the Charleston Banks?"

Our candid opinion is, that if she persists in the course of folly and madness indicated by the action of her Legislature in another column, that every Bank in the State will be crushed in less than six months. Indeed as matters stand, even now, the less Carolina money kept in circulation in Georgia, the better for our planters. Paper credits in revolutionary times, are of but little value.

Georgia Journal.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON NORTHERN GOODS.

The Baltimore American objects to Gov. Floyd's recommendation of a tax on Northern goods, as wrong in policy, and as violative of that provision of the Federal Constitution which says:

"No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its own inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress."

There can be no doubt that the passage of such a law as Gov. Floyd advises would violate this provision of the Constitution; but the object in view can be easily accomplished in another mode, not in conflict with the Constitution. The License Law is clearly within the control of our Legislature, and they may charge such a price for license to sell Northern made goods as will drive them from the market. But we would not advise this to be done in a wholesale manner. We must, for some time to come, discriminate; for there are many articles, which we must of necessity use, which cannot be made at the South at this tme. Our own opinion is, then, that the Tax Bill should be so framed as to exclude from the State such Northern made articles as we can now make at the South. In this manner manufactures will be gradually built up at the South.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Vermont.—We published in our last paper the fact that the Legislature of Vermont had, with but one dissenting voice, passed a law nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. The following are the provisions of this ordinance of nullification:

"It devolves upon the circuit judges of the several judicial courts the power of issuing this writ, heretofore vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and makes it the duty of the State attorneys in the several counties to apply to either class of Judges or courts, in case the arrest of any inhabitant as a fugitive slave occurs, when the judge or court applied to shall issue the writ of *habeas corpus,* returnable to the supreme or county court when in session, or to any judge of either court during vacation. If, under this writ, issued during the vacation by any judge, the person arrested and imprisoned as a fugitive be not discharged, he is entitled to an appeal to the next term of the county court by furnishing proper bail. The court to which an appeal is made, or to which the writ was originally made returnable, as directed, upon the application of either party interested, to allow a trial by jury of all the facts at issue between the parties. The law makes it the special duty of the State's attorneys in the several counties to use every lawful means to procure the acquittal of every person arrested and claimed within their districts as a fugitive slave, and instructs all judicial and executive officers, who shall know or have reason to believe that such an arrest is intended, to give immediate notice thereof to the attorney in their county, that he may timely take the measures that devolve upon him for securing the rights of the arrested party."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her news from Liverpool is but three days later than previous accounts. Another decline is reported in the cotton market: Orleans 7⅞, Mobile 7¾, Uplands 7⅝, Middling 7⅛ to 7⅝. The change from gold to silver in the Belgian currency has caused an advance of from one to one and a quarter per cent. in the value of silver.

The agitation in England consequent upon the late movements of the Pope had greatly increased, and was the cause of the most serious riot at Birkenhead that has been known in England since the days of the Reform bill.

The latest news from Germany is reported to be in no respect more pacific, nor are affairs less critical and complicated, than for two weeks previous to the sailing of the America.

GEORGIA.—The entire vote for Delegates to the State Convention was 71,115. The majority for the Union candidates was 22,117—nearly two to one.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6.—Brig Eliza Burges from San Juan de los Remedios. 7.—Brig Harriet from Charleston; Schr. Monterey from Kingston, Ja. 8.—Br. Brig James Willington from Tobago; Schr. Sarah C. Engle from Philadelphia. 9.—Schrs. Corinthian from Baltimore, Harrison Price and Charles Mills from New York. 10.—Schrs. John H. Holmes from Philadelphia, Bowditch from Martinique, Mary Powell, Ira Brewster, Minerva Wright and L. P. Smith from N. York. 11.—Brig Montague from Boston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1850.

SEMI-WEEKLY OBSERVER.—A number of subscription papers which we sent out six weeks ago, for the purpose of ascertaining who among our subscribers would find it desirable to take a semi-weekly instead of a weekly paper, have not been returned. Our friends will oblige us by a speedy return, as we desire to ascertain whether the project is feasible, or whether we must reluctantly abandon it. So far, the number of names is far short of what will be necessary to avoid a heavy loss by such a publication. We again respectfully call upon those, especially in this town, who think it desirable to have such a paper here, to call at this office and enter their names.

THE LEGISLATURE.—One or two votes of some significance and importance have been taken since our last, the particulars of which will be found under the appropriate head.

The first is the substantial rejection, by laying on the table, of some ultra resolutions of Mr. Leach of Davidson on the slavery question. These found but little favor with the House of Commons which disposed of them, after a brief debate, by a vote of 82 to 20.

Another is the rejection, after a pretty thorough discussion, of Mr. Bridgers's resolution, calling on the Central Rail Road Company voluntarily to surrender their charter, in accordance with what is supposed to be the wish of a large portion of the people of the State. This second attack upon that company shared the fate of the first. Mr. Bridgers's resolution was rejected, 80 to 36. This settles the question, we hope, that no Legislative interference with that work will be tolerated at the present session. And we think we can hardly mistake the signs of the times when we predict, that no Legislative relief, in the shape of desired amendments to the charter, can be pushed through either House.

The Preamble and Resolutions reported by the Joint Committee of the two Houses on the subject of Slavery, will attract the earnest attention of our readers. Their moderation and general propriety do credit to the Committee. We believe, that with the exception of the assertion in the Preamble of "great wrong" to the slaveholding States by some of the Compromise acts, (in which assertion we do not concur,) we are prepared to give the resolutions a hearty support.

We know not how the vote stood in committee, but it is said that the shape which the resolutions assumed, was given to them by the Senator from this county, Dr. Cameron, and that they were supported by Gen. Saunders, the Chairman of the Committee. Of the other members of the Committee, we see that Mr. Rayner, Whig, and Mr. Hill of Caswell, Loco, dissented, and offered substitutes of their own. And that eight other members of the Committee presented a Report arguing in favor of Secession, with resolutions affirming that doctrine.

Propositions are before the Legislature for the creation of two new Banks, at Greensborough and Washington, and for Plank Roads innumerable.

The House Committee on Amendments to the Constitution has reported against electing Judges and Justices by the people. These constitutional questions have been such potent instruments of Locofoco triumph, that the party seems unwilling to dispose of more than one at a time. They doubtless feel obliged to give the people Free Suffrage, to stay their appetite for a while, but hope to keep the other questions on hand for use in the next election.

Just before our paper goes to press we are favored by a friend at Raleigh with a pamphlet copy of several documents on the slavery question. It contains, 1st, Resolutions introduced by Mr. S. P. Hill of Caswell, (in regard to which it need only be remarked, that is a pity the Legislature has not some officer whose duty it would be, to put such things into respectable shape before publication.) 2d, The resolutions adopted by a majority of the Joint Committee, presented to the House by Gen. Saunders, and to the Senate by Mr. Woodfin. 3d, A minority Report and resolutions, by Messrs. Clark, Shepard and G. W. Caldwell of the Senate; and Messrs. Avery, S. J. Person, Stowe, Erwin and Blow of the House. 4th, Mr. Rayner's resolutions, offered as a substitute for those of the Committee.

We have published elsewhere the Resolutions of the Committee. The Minority Report is such a singular document that we regret the want of time to comment on it as we think it deserves, even at the risk of incurring the uncharitable denunciation which the minority utter against some other person or persons, who, because they differ from the minority upon a single point, are represented as "willing to deceive the people to aid their selfish and sinister purposes." We leave to the persons alluded to, who are unknown to us, the retort justified by such an impudent assumption of infallibility for the minority, and of unworthy motives in those who dare to doubt their infallibility.

We cannot refrain from a hasty notice of one or two of the most prominent points of this minority Report, premising that its object is to maintain the right of Secession.

We quote from the Report as follows:

"It cannot be denied, that since the establishment of the constitution of the United States, there has existed two parties in the country, one contending, that said Constitution delegated only certain enumerated and defined powers, and that all the powers, incident to sovereignty, which were not therein granted, were reserved to the States respectively; the other party contending that the Government created by that instrument was a consolidated Government with no limit to its power, but its sovereign will and pleasure."

Now we deny that there ever has been in this country, *any party*, such as the latter of the two described in the above extract. It is a calumny, uttered against one or the other of the two great parties into which the country has always been divided. Parties have differed, it is true, as to the extent of the powers granted, but no party ever maintained the doctrine attributed to them by the minority.

Setting out with such an unfounded declaration, it is not at all wonderful that the minority should get befogged in an argument founded on the idea that any body, much less any party, in this broad land, asserted "the doctrine that the government at Washington is all powerful, and that the States have no rights." One cannot be surprised, therefore, at the utterance of such language as the following:—

"Unless the people of the State possess this right, [the right of Secession] and have not surrendered it by the Constitution of the United States, it is sheer folly to talk of their reserved rights—they have none, and the sooner it is known, the better it will be for all the parties concerned. This right was undoubtedly intended by the framers of our theory of Government as the great safety valve of the Union—the only means by which it could be preserved, and prevented from rushing, upon one hand, into consolidation, to the destruction of our liberty; and upon the other, into insurrections and domestic violence, destructive of all order."

The minority go on to argue that "it is a grievous error and a bitter sarcasm" to suppose that the Secession of a State or States "would necessarily destroy our Union." Well, we confess that such was and is our impression. We could hardly suppose that the Union could exist after some of the States had withdrawn from it, any more than that a man could live after his brains were knocked out. But the minority find an easy remedy for this difficulty, viz: that "should any State determine to withdraw from the Union, before taking that step, she would doubtless inform the rest of the States, and the world, of the reasons which had induced her to take so solemn and important a position. Would it not then be the interest, as well as the duty, of the other States, so to amend the Constitution of the United States as to dissipate all such fears, and remove the danger which had forced the withdrawing State from the Union?"

This is certainly a notable idea! A State has only to say that she is determined to secede, and forthwith the other States back out, grant her all she asks, and the Union remains perfect! That is, until some Northern State, finding what a potent instrument is a "determination" to secede, shall play the same game, and oblige the South to grant all that *she* asks! And so on *ad infinitum*. Did ever grave legislators devise such a plan since the day of the noted "Bill for the Relief of the People"?

The minority declare their belief, that "The Constitution of the United States, honestly and fairly administered, is *the greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue*." And yet, in another part of the Report, they argue that an amendment of that constitution is necessary to place the subject "for all future time beyond the reach of political agitation." Now if the constitution is already "the greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue," and all that it wants is to be "honestly and fairly administered," where is the necessity for any amendment? Is it likely to be more fairly and honestly administered *with* an amendment than without one? For our part we think that the safety of the South, and the preservation of its rights and interests, are deeply involved in the fact, that it is next to impossible to effect an amendment of that instrument. Our rights are now secured by it. They cannot be impaired but by an amendment, and that amendment cannot be made; for it first requires a proposition from two-thirds of Congress, or two-thirds of the States, then a Convention, and then a ratification by three-fourths of the States. Now it is manifest that no amendment affecting slavery can ever pass through all these forms. And it is vitally important to the safety of the South that it cannot.

But what sort of amendment would the minority have, that would put this subject "for all future time beyond the reach of political agitation"?—They have not condescended to inform us; and certainly we can conceive of none, without their aid, which would secure an honest and fair administration of that instrument, by those who, without it, are not honest and fair. There must be something more than human in those who can give us anything better than "the greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue."

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Hon. James M. Mason has been re-elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Virginia. Mr. Mason received the unanimous support of the Democratic party, and the votes of a large number of Whigs. No opposition nomination was made, though a number of Whigs supported Hon. Geo. W. Summers. The reasons for this most unexpected event are very forcible, and are well calculated to arrest the disorganizing course of Northern Abolitionists.

Mr. Mason's hostility to the Compromise measures of the recent session of Congress is well known. The almost universal disapproval of his course by the people of Virginia, is equally well known. His election then, at a time when those measures are regarded as test questions, is matter of much surprise, though, as we have said, the reasons for the step are of great force, and in a great degree satisfactory. No one will pretend that the people of Virginia are disunionists—all know that her course is conservative, and intended to put a stop to further agitation of the dangerous questions of which we once hoped and believed final disposition had been made. To the fallacy of that hope may be attributed Mr. Mason's re-election.

The resistance of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, the triumphs of Free-soilism in Massachusetts and Ohio, and the recent nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law by the Legislature of Vermont have excited universal indignation at the South. To these causes Mr. Mason owes his election. To these causes is he indebted for the votes of a large portion of the Whig party, prejudiced against the man, as they had been, by his ultra party course in Congress, when to the Whigs he was indebted for his first election to the Senate. The Union party in Virginia feared the effect of the defeat of the author of the Fugitive Slave Law,—they feared that the defeat of even an ultra Southern man would be regarded at the North as an act of submission, and dropping party prejudices, Mr. Mason has been re-elected without opposition. His friends proclaimed that he was no disunionist, that he was willing to acquiesce in the Compromise measures, but that he would insist upon the execution of *all* of those measures.

Several Whigs, and many Union men spoke in his favor. The Virginia papers generally regard the action of the Legislature as correct,—as the course in fact, forced upon them by Northern fanaticism. The following extract from the Petersburg Intelligencer, we believe embodies the general sentiment of the Virginia Press:

"We learn that several of the Whig party voted for him, on the ground that his ejection now would be regarded at the North as a punishment for having taken too high ground in behalf of Southern rights. The truth is, the conduct of the people of the North is fast sweeping away all party distinctions at the South. In fact, in Virginia, we may now say that there is but one party, and that is a party of all Virginia—a party whose creed is, "The Rights of the South *and* the Union must be preserved; but the Rights of the South, no matter what may be the cost, shall be maintained."

We regret to hear that the late rise in the Cape Fear, washed away portions of three of the Dams which had recently been constructed, or were in process of construction, below Smiley's Falls, by the Cape Fear and Deep River Company. This misfortune will retard the completion of the works of improvement above this place; but we hope that it will interpose no insuperable difficulty. Of that, however, as well as of the amount of the loss sustained, we have no particular information.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.—We learn that at the late annual Session of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, the long contemplated scheme of a Masonic College was finally resolved on, and it was determined to locate it at Oxford. It is intended to raise by subscription and otherwise, $100,000, of which perhaps $40,000 will be expended in erecting the necessary buildings, &c., and the balance will serve as an endowment for the support of Professorships.

The following Grand Officers were elected:
A. T. Jerkins, of Craven, Grand Master.
Mr. Blackmer, of Rowan, Senior Warden.
J. A. Rowland, of Robeson, Junior Warden.
C. W. D. Hutchings, of Raleigh, Treasurer.
Wm. T. Bain, of Raleigh, Secretary.

MR. MILLER'S SPEECH.—The Editor of the Raleigh Times proposes to publish, in pamphlet form, the able and eloquent Speech of HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. in reply to Mr. Venable, a portion of which we copied a week or two ago. Orders are solicited at $3 per 100 copies. It ought to be largely circulated.

PATRIOTISM OF THE PRESIDENT.—DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.—At the great Union Meeting recently held in New Orleans, the following opinion of the President's patriotic and law-loving spirit was expressed by Senator Downs, a Democrat and an earnest advocate of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. For ourselves, we have never doubted the firmness and patriotism of the President, we have always believed him the President, not of the North, but of the whole country, and it gives us much pleasure to publish this commendation from a Democrat who is candid enough to acknowledge and praise the patriotism of an opponent. Mr. Downs says—

"We are told we cannot confide in our President. I freely confess to having had my doubts and misgivings of him; but before he became elevated to the high office which he now holds, I sat with him in the same chamber for several months and found that he was a patriot. [Great cheering.] I opposed him in his election, I may oppose him again. That matters not. I know him well, and there is not a man in the country who would sooner sacrifice himself on the altar of his country. [Prolonged and tremendous cheering.] His acts have told the world so. [Cheers.] Look at the recent communication to a citizen of Georgia from the State Department. [Cheers] I again repeat, the law will be carried out. Ought it to be tolerated when such men are ready to sacrifice themselves for their country's good? Ought it to be borne with? Are we to be sneeringly told, when we pick up a morning paper, that such men are traitors? This ought not to be."

AGITATION.—It will be seen that Giddings, the Ohio incendiary, endeavored to renew the angry debates of the last session on the slavery question; but that the House speedily and unceremoniously put out his fire, rejecting his motion and treating him and it with decided contempt. A very good sign.

INDIANA.—The State Convention assembled at Indianapolis to revise the Constitution of that State has adopted, by a vote of 80 to 26, the following sound and patriotic resolutions. If the other free States had only as much sense and patriotism, there would be no danger of disunion:—

Be it resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general features and intention, the said series of compromise measures as passed by Congress, and recognises in the success of those measures an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union.

Resolved, That whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the wisdom or policy of the details of one or any of the acts of Congress above referred to, it is the duty of all good citizens to conform to their requisitions, and to carry out in good faith the conditions of that compromise on the subject of domestic slavery which is coeval with the Federal Constitution.

MARYLAND STATE CONVENTION.—A Select Committee of this body have reported resolutions approving of the Adjustment measures of Congress, and expressing the determination of Maryland to aid in maintaining them. These resolutions were unanimously concurred in.

UNION MEETINGS.—The Whigs and Locos have united in calls of meetings at Utica, N. Y. and New Haven, Conn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the Legislature, on Tuesday last, as we learn from the Charleston Mercury, Mr. Memminger made a very able and forcible speech, deprecating both separate State action, and immediate secession. He proposed the adoption of resolutions for the acceptance of the proposition of the Nashville Convention for a Southern Congress, and that the Legislature would forthwith provide for the appointment of delegates. He was in favor of appropriating $200,000 for arming and other means of defence for the State. He was also in favor of establishing a system of police for the protection of our colored people, bond and free, from the evil designs of emissaries of the Northern Abolitionists.

The debate is still going on, some members concurring with Mr. Memminger, but more, apparently, being for more violent measures.

The Legislature has elected Gen. John H. Means Governor, by a majority of 18 over all the other candidates. The election for Lieutenant Governor resulted in the choice of Hon. J. J. Ward.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the military purposes of the State has passed the Senate by a unanimous vote.

GEN. FOOTE.—Both Houses of the Legislature of Mississippi have passed resolutions censuring the course of Gen. Foote in the last session of Congress—the Senate 23 to 8, the House by a majority of 18. We see it stated that Mr. Foote will bow with submission to the will of the Legislature.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months.

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—Under this head we find copied into the National Intelligencer from the N. Y. Evening Post, an article in which the population of North Carolina is put down as ascertained to be 800,000, "an increase of 46,581, or only about six per cent.," which six per cent. is, with the usual injustice and ignorance displayed on all matters touching our State, set down as the smallest proportional increase of any State,—smaller than South Carolina, which is stated as having "increased 44,701—less than eight per cent."

We notice this for the purpose of saying, that the Census of this State is not yet completed, and therefore neither of the papers above mentioned has the slightest ground for such figures as they publish. As far as it has been completed the increase is upwards of *fourteen* per cent., instead of six, viz: in 28 counties (out of 79,) upwards of 36,000 on a population in 1840 of 242,768.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Report of Mr. Butterfield, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is spoken of as very able. We have as yet seen no copy of the Report, but from the Republic's synopsis, gather a few facts, the more interesting to the public, as of late years, the frequent applications for grants to individuals and Corporations and the still more frequent propositions by Congressmen to give Land away by way of *bids*, have suggested the propriety of a summary disposition of property only used for the benefit of aspirants for Presidential honors.

We learn from the Report, that the whole quantity of lands disposed of in 1845, including that located by Military bounties &c., was 4,953,009 acres; amounting at $1,25 an acre to $6,428,435. In 1849, 5,184,410 acres were disposed of, producing at the same rate $6,575,025. And for the three-quarters of 1850, exclusive of bounty land locations not yet returned for the 3d quarter, 2,815,366 acres have been sold producing $3,562,041.

From the statement in the Report, it appears, that the whole area of the public lands, exclusive of those in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah &c., was 424,103,750 acres. Of this about ¼ has been sold for more than $135,000,000, whilst the whole cost to the Government, including the amount paid France, Spain and the Indians, was $70,000,000. So that the nett profit to the Government has been more than $60,000,000, or an average of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars annually for the last fifty years. Nearly the same amount has been granted in bounties for works of internal improvement, &c.

The Report further shows, that the average cost of the public lands, including the purchase, survey, selling, managing, &c., is only 21¼ cents an acre, whilst for each acre sold, the Government receives $1,25—showing a very handsome profit.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th, many bills &c. were acted on. Though of no general importance, this early action of the Senate indicates a disposition to make a business session.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger introduced a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

Diplomatic Relations with Austria.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Cass the 24th of December last:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. Badger. Will not the statute of limitations apply to that? [Laughter.]

Mr. Cass. Well, sir, I defer to the statute.

The resolution was laid upon the table.

A long debate occurred on Mr. Bradbury's resolutions of last session in relation to removal from office. And the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 9th, Mr. Stanly and others appeared in their seats.

The Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker. They are much the same as at the last session.

The usual resolutions to refer the President's Message to the appropriate committees were offered by Mr. Bayley.

Mr. Giddings moved an amendment to refer the subject of our domestic policy to the Judiciary committee. On this motion he spoke for an hour, delivering a most furious tirade against the fugitive slave law. He called attention to that portion of the message which declared that the Executive would see that the laws were faithfully executed. This remark had not been made for the last twenty-five years. And why was it made now? It was at this time put forth for some purpose, and that purpose was well understood by the House as relating to the fugitive slave bill. He considered this part of the message as a menace that the people of the North should submit to the conditions of this law, or the President would command the military force of the country to enforce its execution. The remark was unworthy of that dignitary, and there was no occasion for it. Mr. G. took occasion to say that this law could not be enforced, not even by bayonets, swords, or cannon. He admitted in the course of his remarks that Congress had no authority whatever over slavery in the States, and therefore could not constitutionally abolish the institution in the States.

As soon as Mr. Giddings's hour had expired, Mr. Brown of Indiana moved to limit the debate to five minutes, which was agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. McClernand availed himself of those five minutes to reply to Giddings. He desired to repudiate the sentiments ascribed to the North. He was a citizen of a free State, and he denied, for himself, for those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary, seditious, and he might say treasonable views of the gentleman from Ohio, as expressed to-day. The gentleman objected to the fugitive slave law, and upon what ground? He (Mr. G.) objected to its operation as inhuman. This objection might be made to the constitution itself; for this law was in execution of the constitution. According to his conceptions of his obligations as a member of that body, he felt himself called upon to vote for this law, to give effect to the constitution. It was a fraud upon the constitution, a fraud upon honesty, for men to profess to adhere to the constitution, and at the same time to object to a law in execution of the constitution. There would have been no occasion for the law but for the conduct of those who held the same opinions as the gentleman from Ohio. The law of 1793, if it had been fairly and honestly enforced, would have accomplished the object of the late law. It was owing to the conduct of those opposed to the constitution that the necessity arose which gave birth to the fugitive slave act. Was the gentleman from Ohio any better than our revolutionary forefathers who formed the constitution? It was an historical fact, known to members, that the constitution could not have been adopted but for this clause for the protection of slave property. The act of 1793 was signed by Washington. Was the gentleman from Ohio purer, more benevolent, more patriotic than the Father of his Country?—The act of 1793 was voted for by the framers of our constitution, and by men ranking among the wisest and best ever known in any age or any country. They did not consider that they were outraging human nature in sustaining this law; they thought they were acting in good faith. In the course of time voluntary associations were organized, negroes seduced from their owners, and the execution of the law of 1793 forcibly resisted. The present Congress, at its last session, actuated by a sense of justice, passed the fugitive slave act. Patriotic men at the North would heed the injunctions of this act, and would give it effect, not only by their voice, but by their strong arms.—They would give it effect by the army, the navy, and the militia, if necessary. This was an issue of the supremacy of the constitution and the authority of the Government; it was an issue of the subordination of the citizen to the laws of the country.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Giddings, and it was rejected.

On Tuesday, Mr. Holmes endeavored to introduce the following resolution, but it was objected to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant General upon Major General Winfield Scott, for his gallant services in the late war with Mexico.

Nearly the whole day was spent in a struggle between the friends of the cheap postage bill and the friends of the River and Harbor bill, to get one or the other bill before the House. The only thing accomplished was the defeat of the object of each.

On Wednesday, the death of Mr. Wood, member from Ohio, was announced, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, nothing important.

On Friday, Private bills were discussed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—When the Military Editor of the Carolinian next feels inclined to read us a lecture upon *our* want of "True Patriotism," he would do well to remember, that *he* has proven himself to be one of those of whom it has been aptly said, that

"They dash and vapour
Less on the field of battle, than on paper."

In reply to a grand collection of falsehoods in the last Carolinian, we have only to say that the Editor knows the falseness of each particular charge, that "we labored with the enemy," "sided with the enemy," and "undertook to dissuade others from defending their country."

The Carolinian says:

"Who was it, that when the Independent Company of our town held a private meeting to consider the propriety of volunteering in the Mexican war, went into that meeting, and with *tears in their eyes*, persuaded the soldiers not to volunteer? Aye! who was it?

"All this, bad as it was—treacherous as it was—some of the self-styled whig papers and respectable whigs, did—the Fayetteville Observer among them."

To this we need only reply, that we never attended, nor had any thing to do with, nor shed tears at, nor now know anything about, this private meeting of the Independent Company. (We do know something about the volunteering and backing out of an individual (of another Company,) known as the Editor of the Carolinian.)

We will further venture to assert on behalf of the "Fayetteville Observer" that it is not guilty of the crime of "shedding tears." It is a paper of sober, staid demeanor, and never indulges in any such "unconstitooshonal" behavior. Having entered this plea, we call for specifications. Were the said tears preserved for exhibition? Were they of any peculiar color, inky, canary red, or chrome yellow? or was the weeping of the paper of that character known as

"The short, thick sob, loud scream and shriller squall"?

or intent upon effect, did it make use of that kind of mournful eloquence that

"In its dumb grief shames all clamorous sorrow"?

We are convinced that if it grieved at all, it did so in the last mentioned manner. To this opinion we do the more incline, as it is known, that when the time of departure was nigh at hand, Captain Wm. H. Bayne declined the journey, doubtless moved by the grief of the "Observer." If such be the case, then we are thankful: for besides preventing the effusion of the blood of our Mexican friends, we have preserved the life of—the laughing stock of Fayetteville.

After the above was in type we received the following from a member of the Independent Company, whose statements may be relied on.—The Commanding Officer of that Corps at the time is a member of the Democratic party:—

Messrs. Editors: An editorial appears in the last North Carolinian, in which a *slur* (whether intentional or not I do not know,) is cast upon the Independent Company of this town. The Editor would induce the belief that the Company held a *private* meeting, and that others (or another) not actually in the ranks were admitted and permitted to harangue the members on the course they should pursue. The inconsistency of this statement is sufficient to disprove itself.

The Editor is misinformed in regard to the whole matter. No *private* meeting, strictly speaking, was held. The Company appeared on parade. It had been currently reported that certain young gentlemen in town wished to deliver addresses before the Company to incite them to volunteer their services in the Mexican war. After marching through the principal streets, the Company repaired to the Town Hall. Here the Company was drawn up in line, and the Proclamation of the Governor read. The Commandant then made statements to the Corps by which it was clearly shown that the Company could not, *as a Company*, volunteer for foreign service. The members could volunteer individually; but the peculiar organization of the Corps was such, that they could not be received and recognized as a Company by the laws of the U. States. Hence the Company would have to be disbanded and reorganized before going into service. Similar remarks were made by another member of the Corps. No attempt was made to dissuade the members from volunteering. No action was had by the Company in regard to the subject. No person was present except members who actually bore arms, nor do I know that any person wished admittance for the purpose of interfering in the business of the Corps.

I hope, for the sake of the Company and the cause of Truth, the Editor will make the *amende honorable*.

A MEMBER.

MARRIED,

In Calvary Church, Tarborough, on the 3d inst., by the Rev'd Joseph B. Cheshire, the Rev'd R. B. DRANE, D. D., Rector of St. James's Parish, Wilmington, to Mrs. CATHARINE C. HARGRAVE, daughter of the late Theophilus Parker, of Tarborough.

In this town, on the 12th inst., by Rev. N. A. Purifoy, Mr. DANIEL KELLY, of Robeson co., to Miss FRANCES M. BOROUGHS, daughter of Mr. Jas. B. Boroughs.

DIED,

On the 10th instant, at the residence of Col. Alexander Murchison, DAVID, son of William Murchison, late of Tennessee, in the 17th year of his age.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 3d inst., after a short but painful illness, HECTOR BETHUNE, a worthy and highly esteemed citizen. His uniform cheerfulness and generosity, and his integrity and decision of character, secured for him no ordinary esteem and confidence. The Church of which he was a member and efficient trustee, and his bereaved family, and the community in which he lived, are deeply sensible of their great loss. He died trusting alone in the meritorious righteousness of Jesus.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 17.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 75	Lard,	9 a 10
Ditto, apple,	35 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	11½ a 12½	Oats,	50 a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5½ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 40	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—The news from Liverpool has had considerable effect on the New York market, but it has had but little here.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 9½ to 10. Corn 80 cents; stock light. No arrivals of Fayetteville Flour. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50, Wide 8 00, Scantling 6 00. Timber—Shipping 9 00 to 9 50; prime Mill 7 50 to 8 00, ordinary 6 00 to 7 00, inferior 4 00 to 5 25. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10, Hard 1 20. Spirits 25 to 25½.

At Charleston Cotton has fallen materially; prices 11⅞ to 13; Middling 12½. Corn 75. Flour 5¼ to 5½.

Total receipts of Cotton 600,537 bales, against 647,323 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for M & A Waldaeur, Cedar Falls Co, J Utley, H Erambert, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, Murchison, Reid & Co, Council & Cain, Summerel & Powe, C T Haigh & Son, Marsh & McArthur, Hall, Sackett & Co, R Gray, Worth & Saunders, M Brown & Son, T M Smith, Scott & McAdoo, W Jessup, J R Grist, Weatherly & Dick, Headen & Horne, J H & J Martine, M C Gardner, Morrison, Gaither & Co, T P Hall, M Grentree & Co, Woollen & Elliott, C C Barbee, W McIntyre, J D Williams, Snow Camp Co.

Dec. 14.—Steamer Rowan, with Boats Odd Fellow and Ready Money in tow, with goods for H & E J Lilly, Jenkins & Roberts, J Brooksbank, Col A S Brown, Ray & Pearce, W Draughon, W Lassiter, F Fries, A H Whitfield, R T Long, J H Hawley, G W Brown, C Caison, G Womack, D Gee, Capt Bradford, J A & A Baldwin, W McIntyre, P P Johnson, E J Lilly, J & C J Cowles, W B & T S Jordan, Rev G W Walker.

Dec. 14.—Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, with boats Rush, Diligence, and Lady of the Lake in tow, and goods for D & W McLaurin, F D Breece & Son, H Erambert, E W Willkings, A Johnson & Co, Houston & Overby, Wm Murphy, E L & J A Pemberton, Cook & Johnson, Wm Murphy & Co, W H Van Eaton, E J Hale & Son, W F Moore, H A London & Co, Brown & Fraley, J & F Garrett, M McKinnon, Thomas J Johnson & Co, A McLean, W McIntyre, G McNeill, Jno Hinsdale, M Russell, C W Andrews, H Branson & Son, J H Hall, Cook & Taylor, S J Hart, Bear Creek Co, B Rose & Son, S W Tillinghast, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, W R Lowe, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Lassiter, T H Tillinghast, D McNeill & Co, Jno Parris, D Murphy, Mr Gould, H Fries, Rockfish Co, J Cowles, Blocker & Bullard, D McNeill, D L Swain, F & W Plank Road Co, G Deming, E L Winslow.

SCHOOL.

THE School of the undersigned will re-commence on Thursday the 2d of Jan'y next.
B. R. HUSKE.
Dec. 14, 1850. 50-2w

New Buckwheat Flour.—W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—
6 BOXES RAISINS,
12½ barrels new Buckwheat Flour,
14 sacks (25 lbs. each) Buckwheat Flour,
40 small sacks Table Salt,
12½ barrels new No. 1 Mackerel,
1 box double refined Loaf Sugar,
1 barrel Crushed Sugar.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1850. 50-4w

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Dec. 16, 1850.

The House rejected to-day the Bill providing for Superintendent of Common Schools.

In the Senate, Mr. Haughton spoke for two hours on the Slavery question—an able effort.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Cotton flat; will decline quarter to half cent.

☞ THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting public business.
E. L. WINSLOW, Chairman.
Dec. 12, 1850. 50-2w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
Hillsborough, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies, will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. R Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.
Dec. 11, 1850. 50-4w

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

250 GALLONS Porter's best quality BURNING FLUID, and a new assortment of Fluid Lamps. As it takes Cash to buy Fluid, I will be glad to wait on those in want on the same terms. 90 cents per gallon cash, and at the rate of $1 for a less quantity, and $1 per gallon if booked.
H. ERAMBERT, Agent.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-3w

WANTED TO HIRE,

15 OR 20 Laborers of good habits, strong able men, to work on a Railroad in Alabama. 12 months' employment and good wages will be given.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-3w

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand, the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 16, 1850.

CLOTHING.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received an assortment of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Cloaks, and Overcoats, which will be sold at our usual low prices.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a large supply of

Desirable Goods,

Recently purchased by them in N. York, among which are—
Rich plain and colored figured Silks.
Plain and figured black ditto.
Damask Antique, a new and handsome article for Ladies' dresses.
New styles Muslin-de-Laine and Cashmeres.
Velvet Buttons and Velvet & Ribbon Trimmings.
A large assortment of Bonnets & Bonnet Ribbons.
Ladies' sup'r black and colored Kid Gloves.
Ditto French Worked Collars and Cuffs.
Sup'r black and colored French and English Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ditto black and fancy Satin, Velvet, and Silk Vesting.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, among which are:
Ladies' and Misses' sup'r Gaiters and Shoes.
Boy's and Youths' Boots.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India-rubber Shoes.
Men's and Boy's fine and common Hats & Caps.
Window Shades.
Paper Hangings and Borderings.
Together with a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-4w

THIS SIDE UP.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and carefully selected assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of every variety, for Winter wear; and is constantly receiving from the North, every article in his line, necessary to make his assortment complete. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call and examine. He has also on hand, at all times for sale, the best article of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Nails, &c., &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He still occupies his old stand, next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., and opposite the Court House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch; at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors and hopes by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DAVID D. CARROLL.
Dec. 11, 1850. 50-3mpd

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follows:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1850. 50-tf

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies,
AT ROSE HILL,
Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Thursday the 9th day of January next, and end on the 9th of June following. Early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will terminate on the 20th inst.
W. H. HARDIN.
Rose Hill, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-eow10j

CARRIAGE MAKING.

TWO WOOD WORKMEN WANTED—Good wages and steady employment given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the Dec'r Term, 1850, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Johnson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, must make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold by order of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Store of the late Daniel Johnson, dec'd, on the 6th day of January next, 1851, the entire STOCK OF GOODS in said Store, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Most of which are entirely new, and some of which have never been opened, having been purchased lately.

—ALSO—

Madeira, Malaga, and Burgundy Port Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Cherry Brandy, & Old Nick's Rye Whiskey.

In Demijohns, some of which is 4 or 5 years old.

Also, on Thursday the 9th January, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold at his late residence on Haymount, upon a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required before the removal of the property.

Also, that fine DWELLING HOUSE, with improvements, his late residence on Haymount, containing two acres Land; likewise, one-half of a Lot and Brick Building on the North side of Hay street, joining Hamilton Mitchell.

Notes at 90 days, negotiable and payable at Bank, will be required for the Real Estate.
G. DEMING, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

A CARD.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE (N. C.) SOUTHRON.

The Miscreants.—The merchants of New York who deserve no longer to receive a cent of money from the South, are Chittenden & Bliss, and ———— ————, all of New York."

"These firms have come out boldly and openly for the darkest phase of Abolitionism. They are now electioneering for the Ohio and Western trade generally, where they expect by pandering to Abolition tastes, to build up a patronage."

THE above extracts from a respectable Southern Journal, give a specimen of statements which have been extensively circulated through the Southern States, since the 15th of October last. As it has been perfectly well known in this city, that these statements are originated here for base purposes, and are without cause or justification, we have not hitherto felt called upon to deny them. At the suggestion and request, however, of friends at the South, and inasmuch as respectable editors there are being misled by them, we now take leave to say, that they have no foundation whatever in truth. We make the denial in the most comprehensive and definite shape, and we mean by it exactly what we say.

If we were 'Abolitionists,' we should have no hesitation in avowing it. As honest and manly men, the fear of the loss of business would not prevent us from doing so. We are not Abolitionists, simply because our judgment and conscience have never been convinced of the justness of their views. We respect all the laws of our country, and wish to see them faithfully observed. We have electioneered for no trade, but have aimed and do still aim, to conduct our rapidly extending business as American merchants, and on principles that shall commend themselves to all men of integrity and honor. We hold no relations, as individuals, which as rightly understood, are in any degree inconsistent with the above.

The efforts to interrupt our business, either at the North or South, were commenced in malice, and have been pursued in the hope of pecuniary gain. If any are deceived by them, after this explicit declaration, it will not be our fault.

CHITTENDEN & BLISS.

POSTSCRIPT.

The firm of Chittenden, Bliss & Co. is composed of four individuals, and from the first of January next will embrace eight.

The attacks to which the above card is a reply, are all aimed at S. B. Chittenden, and Chittenden & Bliss. We therefore meet the charges as made, without consultation with our juniors.

If any one wishes to know their principles, they are able to answer.

CHITTENDEN & BLISS.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

THE Montreal Transcript, one of the best papers in Canada, speaking of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, June 19, 1849, says:

We believe it to be generally recognised as a useful medicine by medical men, and we can state with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint, the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam,—this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

From some little experience of our own, we testify the superiority of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we have been repeatedly assured by quite a number of our personal friends who have used it with success in pulmonary complaints, the phthisic, asthma, night sweats, &c., that they regard it as one of the most beneficent remedial agents of the time.

Seth W. Fowle, Druggist, No. 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember the original and only genuine article, always bears the signature of I. BUTTS, upon the outside wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.
JAMES F. MARSH.
Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

GAINES & RICHES,
Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.
April 30, 1850. 17-yi

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce.) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

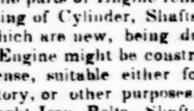
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr., Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

Washington Hill.

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in this part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.

☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.

H. C. McLEAN.

Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

Saddle and Harness Establishment.



THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of ***Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.***

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

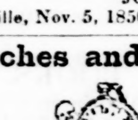
Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

Watches and Jewelry.



THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the ***Watch and Silversmith Business***, and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

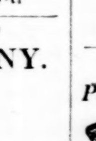
☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.



SAMUEL J. HINSDALE Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1850. 45-3m

MILLINERY
And Mantua-Making.

Mrs. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

FALL, 1850.
JAMES KYLE

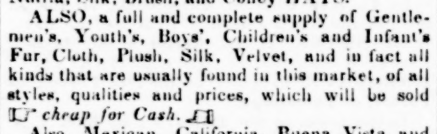
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New



FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say, please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON, Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW, Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.
No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamen, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO., of Rome, Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TOMY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

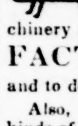
THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-t1Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY.
At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's



OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

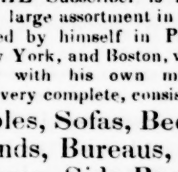
I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

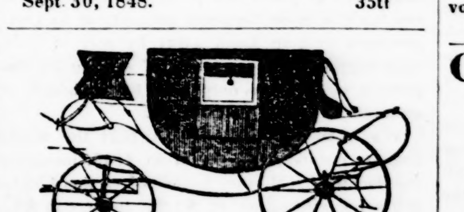
Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

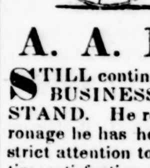


By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



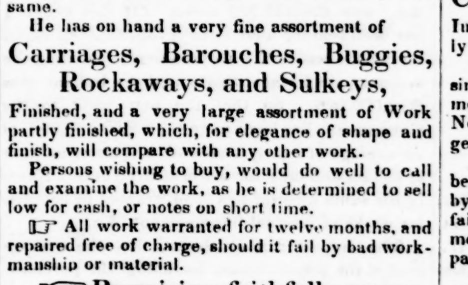
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
General Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.,
AND
AGENT FOR THE
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,
CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, umb r, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., }
Jona. Evans, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th of December next, the subscriber will sell at public auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) one House and Lot on North Street, near the residence of Mr. Edward Barge. The lot contains nearly two acres, with a small dwelling on it. One other House and Lot corner of Maiden Lane and Union Street, on both sides of Cross Creek, formerly the residence of Duncan Smith, dec'd. For terms at private sale apply to E. J. Hale. If sold at auction, a credit will be given if desired.

PETER P. SMITH.

Robeson Co., Nov. 13. 45-ts

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

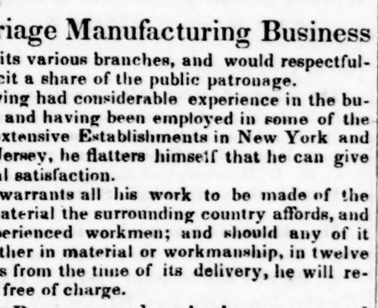
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 128 Fulton street, Sun Building,
New York,
No. 17 Canal Street Row, New Orleans.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

WITH confidence I invite the Trade, before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No. 128 Fulton street, New York, or at No. 17 Canal street Row, New Orleans, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

Of the newest and most beautiful style. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful faces, together with every variety of form and pattern of

ORNAMENTAL & JOBBING TYPE,

Bordering, &c. I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the Type manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Founder in the Union. By an entirely new method in the *mixing and casting*, I am enabled to maintain the *virtues of the component parts of the metal*, and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant, the most SOLID AND DURABLE TYPE, heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would in particular call attention, for solidity and durability of Type is, on the principle of economy, of the greatest importance to all typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of

PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE,

For the establishment of complete Printing Offices, such as Presses, Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Brass, Press and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Riglets, Closet Racks, &c. &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per lb. The Trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost by stating size of paper and kind of work to be executed.

Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three months, and send me the papers containing it addressed to "Nesbitt's Register," New York, will be paid in materials of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.

H. H. GREEN,
No. 128 Fulton st., New York, and
44] No. 17 Canal st. Row, New Orleans.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet. If it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14 12w